(*c*) if so, whether they are aware that clerks belonging to the same community experience this difficulty (*i. e*, junior man of one community gets a higher pay than his senior belonging to the same community); and

(*d*) whether they are also aware that there is additional expenditure on account of this?

MR. S. SUNDARARAJAN: (*a*) The scales of pay are the same in both the offices.

(*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) There has been no amalgamation and the questions do not arise.

Clerks in the Account Office and the Financial Section.

301. ***MR. K. R. NARAYANAN**: Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have considered the desirability of putting the clerks in the Account Office and the Financial Section in the same level giving their old rank and interchanging clerks of both the offices?

MR. S. SUNDARARAJAN: No.

Deputation of the S. I. U. C. Representatives.

302. ***MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR** (*Tovala* cum *Agastiswaram*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether Messrs. T. A. Thomas B. A., J. M. Joseph, Nesamony B. A., B. L., Paul Nesamony M. A., B. D., and other leaders of S. I. U. C. met the Dewan in deputation at Bhaktivilas in Meenom 1115;

(*b*) whether they submitted any memorial to the Dewan; and

(*c*) if the answer to (b) is in the affirmative, whether they will be pleased to lay on the table a copy of the memorial submitted by them?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) A *copy of the memorial is laid on the table.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: In regard to part (*c*) of the answer, may I know whether any action was taken on the memorials?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI: Certainly, Sir. The matter is under consideration.

September Examinations by the Travancore University.

303. ***MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether there are September Examinations for the F. L. and B. L. candidates, conducted by the Travancore University; and

(*b*) if the answer to part (a) is in the nagative, the reasons for the same?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Pro-Vice-Chancellor*):

(*a*) No.

(*b*) As it is not considered desirable.

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* *Vide* Appendix IV.—Page 619.

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Appendix IV

Vide Answer to Question No. 302.

COPY OF THE MEMORIAL SUBMITTED BY THE S. I. U. C. REPRESENTATIVES TO THE DEWAN.

To

THE DEWAN OF TRAVANCORE,
Trivandrum.

Respected Sir,

We the undersigned on behalf of the South India United Church Christians of Travancore beg to bring the following for the sympathetic and benign consideration of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore.

The question of recruitment to the Public Service had long been a subject of persistent agitation in Travancore. It came up again and again in the Legislative Assembly and in the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly. The complaint was that Heads of Departments were systematically overlooking the claims of certain communities. It was with a view to remedying this long standing grievance, without impairing the efficiency of the services, that a Public Service Recruitment Committee was constituted by Government and on the report of that Committee the Government, after a very careful consideration laid down on the 25th June 1935 a scheme of recruitment to the Public Services, to be worked tentatively for 3 years, after which it was to be reviewed by Government in the light of conditions then existing. Detailed rules were issued by Government which were supplemented and modified from time to time.

The scheme has been now working for 3 years and presumably it has not given satisfaction, which may be the reasons for the new scheme that has been brought forward and passed by the Legislature. But the sponsors of the new scheme do not give clear and adequate reasons for condemning the present scheme nor is it clear how far this new scheme is an improvement on the one now in operation.

We do not deny the fact that the present scheme has defects but to our mind the defects lie not so much in the general principles of the scheme but in the Rules and in their working and hence before any radical change is recommended the whole question may have to be very carefully examined.

We beg to offer in the following a few remarks as to the unsuitability of the new proposals and beg to make certain constructive suggestions for the better working of the scheme.

The fundamental changes suggested by the Legislature are the following :—

(1) The Public Service is to consist of only two Divisions instead of three *viz.*, the Higher Division comprising all posts above Rs. 150 per mensem and the Lower division comprising the rest.

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(2) Recruitment to the inferior service and to the ministerial and executive branches of the superior service in the lower division is to be made by communal rotation only, the efficiency test being abandoned.

(3) The re-allocation of posts on a revised basis of rotation.

(4) The appointment of an advisory committee to assist the Public Service Commissioner.

The resolutions do not indicate at what stages of the ministerial and executive branches of the superior service, direct recruitment should take place. For example the lowest paid post in the superior service of the Revenue and Judicial Service of the State is the copyist on Rs. 15. Should direct recruitment be confined to these posts and appointment to superior services be made by mere promotion. In regard to executive posts could any direct recruitment be made to the cadre of the Proverthicars? It has to be noted that such direct recruitment was secured through years of agitations on the part of unrepresented communities and if the scheme does not contemplate such direct recruitment it will be a serious and a legitimate grievance to the unrepresented communities.

The principle of rotation on the basis of population may be regarded as unexceptionable to some extent but it is to be noted that the following major Hindu and Christian communities will in the proposed scheme of rotation be benefited at the expense of the smaller communities. For example, the Nairs, numbering 8·68 lakhs get 9 posts; Ezhavas numbering 8·69 lakhs get 9 posts; the Syrian Catholics numbering 4·49 lakhs get 5 posts; Latin Catholics numbering 3·60 get 4 posts; Muslims who number 3·5 get 4 posts. These increases have been given at the expense of other weaker communities. For example the other Hindus who number 4·5 lakhs get only 3 posts; Nadars whose population is 2·34 get only 2 posts; the Jacobites who number 3·38 lakhs get only 3 posts; Marthoma 1.42 lakhs get only 1 post and the S. I U. C. with a population of 1·39 lakhs get only 1 post.

The proposal that all future appointments ought to be made on the strict basis of population completely ignores the fact that at present a few communities are already over represented in the State services, both permanent and acting, out of all proportion to their population, and that to apply the scheme now would be to perpetuate the existing inequalities for a long time to come.

The proposal to appoint an Advisory Committee composed of non-official members to advise the Public Service Commissioner in matters concerning recruitment to the Public Service is not desirable. The Advisory Committee is likely to be nominated by members from the major communities, and as such will not inspire confidence in the minority communities.

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The new proposals do not make any mention of the acting hands. If these hands who are predominently from certain major communities are to be entirely absorbed before communal rotation is to take effect then the main object of Government to equalise the opportunity to be afforded to all communities will be defeated.

We beg to offer a few suggestions so that the Government may mete out justice to all communities, while at the same time keeping in view the present already over weighted representation in Government service of certain communities and their monopoly in certain services which are not open to all communities.

(i) We beg to submit that a reallocation of appointments on the basis of one post for a population of 50,000 or any fraction thereof exceeding 25,000, as envisaged in the statement herewith appended, will make the scheme more equitable, without in any way interfering with the legitimate claims of the major communities.

(ii) That communities which owing to historic or other reasons did not get sufficient representation in service and are even at present excluded from some of the major departments in the State be given a greater share in future recruitments even in excess of what they would be entitled to on the basis of population.

(iii) That the minority communities which get only a few seats in the scheme be given their chance sufficiently early in the rotation

(iv) We request that all acting hands be listed and their confirmation be made strictly according to the principle of communal rotation as finally adopted by Government.

(v) The policy of liberal exceptions made in the matter of recruitment may also be given up.

(vi) Before the Government passes any final orders on the subject we pray a committee consisting of officials and non officials may be appointed to study the question of future recruitment to the Public Service in the light of the experience already gained as a result of the working of the present scheme and to report to Government.

(vii) We also beg to submit that the present policy of Government to work the scheme of recruitment with the aid of a Public Service Commissioner of high status and reputation unaided by any Advisory Committee be retained.

Under these circumstances we humbly request Government will be pleased to undertake a review of the existing scheme of recruitment, as already contemplated in their original order, with the aid of a Committee as suggested above and usher in a revised scheme only after such a Committee has reported.

Trivandrum,
11th April, 1940.

We beg etc.,
(Sd.) A NESAMONY AND OTHERS.

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APPENDIX IV—(*contd.*)

	Population.	Number allotted as per the present Public Service Recruitment Rules.	Number suggested by the Legislature.	Proposal of the memorialists (1 for every 50,000 or any fraction thereof above 25,000).
I. HINDUS.				
1. Brahmin	68,072	1	1	1
2. Nairs	3,68,411	5	9	17
3. Ezhava	3,69,863	9	9	17
4. Kammala	2,08,444	3	2	4
5. Nadar	2,33,982	3	2	5
6. Pulaya	2,08,132	3	2	4
7. Vellala	69,627		1	1
8. Kurava	87,071		1	2
9. Paraya	70,684	7	1	1
10 Other Hindus	4,50,554		2 & 1	9
			31	61
II. MUSLIMS.	3,53,274	4	4	7
III. CHRISTIANS.				
1. Syrian Catholics	4,49,173	5	5	9
2. Latin Catholics	3,60,217	4	4	7
3. Jacobites	3,37,827	4	3	7
4. Marthomites	1,42,486	2	1	3
5. S. I. U. C.	1,38,958	2	1	3
6. Anglicans	85,261	3	1	2
7. Other Christians	89,767		1	2
			16	33